

Sheet 2

2) What should be major characteristic of DSS?
→ Responds quickly to the changing needs of decision makers.

3) In which of Steven Alter's categories of DSS would you replace data warehouse?
→ Data analysis systems.

4) What would one conclude after visiting DSS-related sites on the world-wide web?
→ The web is where DSS research & development action is occurring.

5) What is a data warehouse?
→ A database designed to support decision making in organizations. It is batch updated and structured for rapid on-line queries and managerial summaries.

6) What type of computerized system records current information and emphasizes data integrity and consistency?

→ Transaction Processing System.

⑧ What is the most important component of DSS? Decision support system?

↳ user interface

⑨ Which of the following websites provides organized information on a wide variety of DSS topics?

<http://DSSResources.COM>

⑩ What category of software technology enables analysts, managers and executives to gain insight into data through fast, consistent, interactive access to wide variety of possible views of information that has been transformed from raw data

↳ on-line Analytical Processing (OLAP) software

Complete

- 1) ~~1) A~~ structured problem is one for which an algorithm exists which can give an optimal or near-optimal solution in finite time.
- 2) unstructured problem is one for which no algorithm exists which

③ A semi structured problem is one for which partial solutions may be achieved, but for which variability and unknowns may still change the expected outcomes.

④ DSS stands for Decision Support Systems.

⑤ ES stands for expert systems.

⑥ AI stands for artificial intelligence.

1) what is an expert system?

→ Problem solving computer package that apply reasoning methodologies in specific domain.

2) what are Data mining and Business intelligence?

Data mining: uses combination of AI and statistical analysis to analyze data and discover useful patterns that are hidden there.

Business intelligence:

→ Collecting and refining info. from many sources, analyzing and presenting the information.

④ List the describe four reasons why information systems are so important for business today?

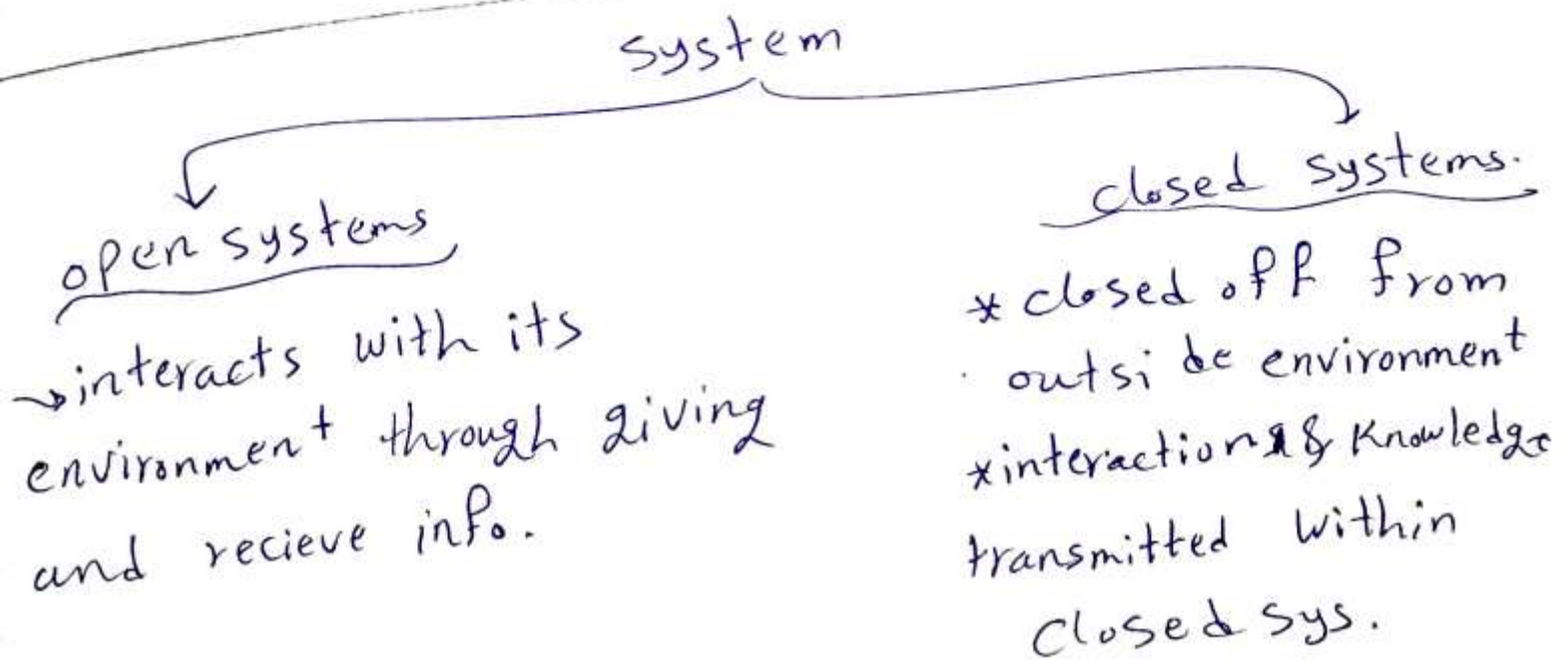
- a) increasing complexity of decisions.
 - b) increasing availability of computerized support.
 - c) increasing ~~re~~ usability of computers.
 - d) complexity of organizations structure.
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5) What are key management challenges involved in building, operating and maintaining info. system?

- * information systems investment challenge.
- * The strategic business challenge.
- * The globalization challenge.
- * The information technology infrastructure challenge.
- * Ethic and security.

⑥ List and briefly the major types of system in organization?

- 1) Transaction Processing systems (TPs): basic business systems that serve operational level of organization.
- 2) management information systems (MIS): serve the management level of the organization.
- 3) Decision-Support Systems: serve management level of organization: help managers make unique decision.
- 4) Executive Support systems (ESS)
→ Serve strategic level of the organization, address nonroutine decisions requiring judgment.



Definitions

* OLAP

↳ Computer Processing that enables manager to easily and selectively extract, view and analysis of data from different point of view.

its operations

a) roll up → Aggregation of data from different resources in one or more dimensions.

b) Drill down

↳ access information by starting with general category and moving through the hierarchy.

c) slicing and Dicing

↳ Ability to look at database from different viewpoints

Executive info. system (EIS)

→ Provide top executives with immediate and easy access to information.

→ offer strong reporting and drill-down capabilities.

* How DSS used for seeking solution?

a) what if analysis

→ End user makes changes to variables, or relationships among variables, and observes resulting changes in the values of other variables.

b) sensitivity analysis

→ value of only one variable is changed repeatedly and resulting changes in other variables are observed.

c) Goal seeking

set target value for variable and then repeatedly change other variables until we reach target.

d) optimization

↳ Goal is to find optimum value for one or more target variables.